

17. 'NOTES ON THE BUTTERFLY GENUS *YPHIMA*'

In our 'Notes on the Butterfly Genus *Ypthima*' in *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* (1959) 56 (1): 66-71 we said that *Y. newara* Moore should be a species separate from *Y. nareda* Kollar and not merely a subspecies, because the clasps were so different. Norman on a visit to Japan has met Professor Takashi Shirozu of Kyushu University who has informed him that he published the same opinion in 1955 (T. Shirozu in FAUNA AND FLORA OF NEPAL, HIMALAYA vol. 1, ed. H. Kihara, Kyoto). If we had known of this fact we would have been glad to quote so eminent an authority.

5, UPPER WIMPOLE STREET,
LONDON, W. 1,
June 13, 1961.

K. CANTLIE
T. NORMAN

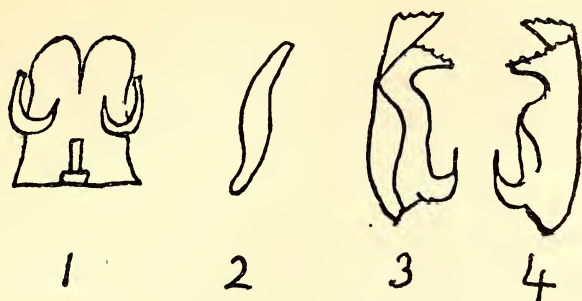
18. HESPERIIDAE. *HALPE SCISSA* SP. NOV.

(With four text-figures)

Found among the huge collection of Tytler in papers in the British Museum (Natural History). Taken in East Dawnas, Burma, in February 1926. The genitalia were examined by me in order to identify the specimen. They were found to be unlike any figured by Evans in plates 33 and 34 of his CATALOGUE OF THE HESPERIIDAE OF EUROPE, ASIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1949. They are drawn below.

Description of facies. Upper fore: the spots in 2 and 3 (in this case pale yellow) and the two tiny apical spots are all characteristic of the genus. No cell spot. Male stigma present. Upperhind unmarked, disc covered with tawny hairs. Underhind unmarked. F. 16 mm. Termen equal to dorsum. Cilia grey. Antennal club above not whitish or yellowish ringed before apiculus.

Genitalia. Fig. 1 shows the uncus with a narrow deep cleft like *luteisquama*. Fig. 2 shows the aedeagus. It is bent towards the clasps, not towards the uncus. Fig. 3 is the inside of the left clasp and Fig. 4 the outside. Footstalk unusually long, more slender than in any other species, terminating in a long narrow point. It is not serrated. The upper crest of the cuiller is serrated on its crest, which is wider than any other flat-topped species and of a different shape. The

Text-figs. 1-4. *Halpe scissa* sp. nov.

1. uncus ; 2. aedeagus ; 3. inside of left clasp ; 4. outside of left clasp.

clasp is best understood by looking at Fig. 4. The serrations are continuous from the lower branch to the upper branch, lying across the figure of the clasp. Fig. 3 shows the upper branch folded over so as to conceal the serrations from the lower to the upper branch as they lie behind it. Evans does not fill in details. Folds exist for example in *homolea aucma* and in *arcuata*. Their serrations are actually like those in fig. 4 when viewed from the outside. The figure in Evans of *arcuata* is incorrect. If he had shown the narrow fold of the upper branch, diagonally across the clasp, it would have concealed some of the serrations. As the fold is narrow in *arcuata*, if the clasp is not viewed quite flat but at a slight angle, all of the serration is just visible from the inside as so has been drawn on Evans's figure. But this is incorrect. On the other hand, to take some examples: the figures of *kumara*, *knyvetti*, and *wantona* showing the complete serrations are correct because the upper branch is not folded over. The interior markings showing the edges of folds or edges of double layers of the cuiller are very hard to figure as one is uncertain whether they should be shown on the outer or inner aspect of the clasp.

I give the name *scissa* to the butterfly because of the deeply cleft uncus. There are variations in depth of cleft in individuals of other species. I have an *arcuata* with a cleft almost as deep.

5, UPPER WIMPOLE STREET,
LONDON, W. 1.
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